

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Academy opened to the public for the first time since its completion of the new improvements, or rather we should say changes. The occasion was the commencement of the season of the English Troupe, and the performance was performed with success. The house was about one-third full, and the audience was of an ample opportunity of seeing what had been done.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—This beautiful square has been for some time past so infested with degraded characters that no respectable person cares about being in its neighborhood after dark.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—There will be quite a fine turnout to-morrow night. The Republican Invincibles and the citizens of the Third Congressional District favorable to the re-election of Hon. Leonard Myers, will form in procession with torchlights, transparencies, and music, at Fourth street and Girard avenue, and will then parade through our principal streets.

INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—See order No. 5 for parade on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. This splendid organization will turn out with full ranks to participate in the grand demonstration in the Third Congressional District.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found superior in style, make, and fit to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

August Seven-Twenties. Converted into Five-Twenties. Apply to DREXEL & Co., No. 34 South Third street.

AS THE TWINKLING STARS go out one by one in the golden lustre of the moon, so the once popular perfumes of the American market have faded into oblivion before the superior claims of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the standard perfume of the Western Hemisphere.—Huntington Democrat.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, incomparably the best for Family Use.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. V. Jenkins, No. 1057 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

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AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1099 CHESTNUT STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE-CLASS FASHION-ABLY MADE CLOTHING, ON FRIDAY MORNING.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

CARPETINGS. ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETINGS, LATEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES. JOS. BLACKWOOD, No. 832 ARCH STREET.

LEEDOM & SHAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 910 ARCH STREET.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Now open in Store for FALL TRADE.

STANDARD SCALES. BANKS, DINMORE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. EVANS & WATSON, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

WAREHOUSES: No. 811 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BIOKRENE, OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR. STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

THE CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING OFFICE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD. STERLING, LANE & CO., BANKERS.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT. IN AMERICA IS THE SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT.

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PAPER HANGINGS.

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FOURTH EDITION.

NEW JERSEY. LEGISLATIVE JOINT CONVENTION.

A. G. Cattell Elected United States Senator.

MR. SCOVEL "ALL RIGHT" Curious Action of the Democrats.

THEY REFUSE TO VOTE. Singular Protest of the Minority.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE ELECTION OF SENATORS IS LIMITED TO PRESCRIBING THE MERE FORM OF ELECTION, WITHOUT POWER TO ENFORCE A JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES, AND CONCLUDES AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR THESE AND OTHER REASONS WE DENY THE RIGHT OF THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE TO CHOOSE A SENATOR AT ALL, AND HEREBY ENTER OUR SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST ALL PROCEEDINGS INTENDED TO ATTAIN THAT END, AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, INVALID, AND INSULTING TO THE DIGNITY AND CHARACTER OF OUR STATE AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR LEGISLATURE.

ON MOTION, THE PROTEST WAS ORDERED TO BE ENTERED ON THE MINUTES.

THE ASSEMBLY THEN PROCEEDED TO BALLOT FOR A UNITED STATES SENATOR. Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden, receiving thirty-three votes.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROTEST, THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS DID NOT VOTE.

THE RESULT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE CHAIR, AND THE APPLAUSE OF THE SPECTATORS. THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED TO MEET TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE SENATE ASSEMBLED AT 11 A. M., WHEN MR. J. M. SCOVEL, OF CAMDEN, OFFERED RESOLUTIONS TO PROCEED TO THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MR. HENRY LITTLE, DEMOCRATIC SENATOR OF MONMOUTH, THEN READ THE PROTEST SIGNED BY ALL THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS, EXCEPT MR. KENNEDY, OF MONMOUTH. IT IS SIMILAR TO THE ONE READ IN THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH WAS ORDERED TO BE ENTERED ON THE JOURNAL.

THE RESOLUTION OF MR. SCOVEL WAS THEN ADOPTED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE, AND THE SENATE PROCEEDED TO BALLOT. Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden, receiving eleven votes, no Democratic members voting.

WHEN MR. SCOVEL'S NAME WAS CALLED, THE EXPECTATION WAS ON TIPE. AS HE PROUNOUNCED THE NAME OF MR. CATTELL, THERE WAS A HEARTY ROUND OF APPLAUSE.

AFTER ADOPTING THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO MEET THE ASSEMBLY AT NOON TO-MORROW IN JOINT CONVENTION, THE SENATE ADJOURNED.

FROM ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, September 18.—An immense meeting of soldiers and sailors was held in the City Hall last evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. T. T. Stewart, of Maryland, Colonel Stansell, of Texas, and Colonel Thorp, of Livingston county, New York.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THIS CITY HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO EXTEND THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY TO THE LOYAL SOUTHERN DELEGATION, WHO ARE EXPECTED HERE ON WEDNESDAY.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, September 18.—The steamship Grenada, from New York for Charleston, has put into Norfolk to repair her machinery. Sailed this morning, steamer Cumberland, from Savannah for Baltimore.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS. SCHENECTADY, September 18.—A very large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens of Schenectady was held last evening to welcome the delegation of Loyal Southerners.

THE MINT.

Resignation of Ex-Governor James Pollock, the Director—His Opinion of the President's Policy—Mr. Pollock Will Not Sacrifice His Manhood for Office, Etc.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1866. His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—Sir—I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of Director of the United States Mint, which I hold under the appointment and commission of your late and ever to be lamented President, Abraham Lincoln.

I cannot approve your "Policy," as defined by yourself in your late public speeches, and practically illustrated in deeds of violence and blood by its advocates and defenders in Memphis, New Orleans, and elsewhere. I cordially and unhesitatingly approve of the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress.

They embody the true policy of reconstruction—are just and more magnanimous than treason had any right to expect or in justice to demand. Their adoption, in my opinion, would at once restore harmony and peace to every section of our country. I desire the earliest possible reconstruction of the Union, upon the basis of truth, honor, justice, liberty, and equality.

This will be done, and I will labor earnestly for its accomplishment; but in the name of the patriot dead of the late war, and the living and loyal millions who then stood and still stand by the nation's flag, I protest against giving to the late rebellions States a premium for treason and rebellion by increasing their political power, or granting to unpunished Rebels the right to make laws for their antagonists; to govern the true friends of the Union, whilst in their hate of freedom they disregard the rights of emancipated millions, and deny to the loyal citizens of the United States the ordinary privileges of American citizenship.

I cannot sacrifice my manhood for office, nor will I approve, under any circumstances, that which every sentiment and feeling of my heart condemn. I regret the necessity that compels me to address you thus. I could say more; I can say no less. Longer silence would be dishonour.

I will delay sending this until your return to Washington. Very respectfully yours, JAMES POLLOCK.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. District Court—Judges Sharwood, Stroud, and Hart.—In this Court the motion lists occupy the time and attention.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce.—In this Court, also, the motion lists are full.

Decision of His Honor Judge Ludlow in Regard to the Questions Propounded on Saturday, Touching the Payment of Taxes and the Issuing of Tickets for the Next Election.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—By the 2d section of the act of Assembly approved the 21st of April, A. D. 1862, it is provided that from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any alderman of said city to receive the payment of personal taxes unless specially deputed by the Receiver of Taxes of said city, and no receipt for the payment of taxes heretofore given by any alderman shall be taken as evidence of the payment of any such tax, in connection with any election district of said city.

After providing that the Receiver of Taxes shall appoint at least one person to receive the taxes of the city to receive poll-taxes for citizens assessed, that act further declares that "said deputies shall be required to collect both city and State taxes from the citizens assessed, either on the spot or at the assessments, unless he shall make an oath or affirmation that he is unable to pay both, and not then unless he shall have paid at least one of said taxes within fourteen months next previously."

Under this act of Assembly the following question has been propounded, and was answered: "Are the provisions of the late act of Assembly annulling the legal effect of tax receipts of aldermen for taxes heretofore paid, and requiring the payment of both State and county tax, in connection with the Constitution of the State?"

The Constitution of this Commonwealth (art. 2, sec. 1) provides that every citizen who is at least twenty-one years of age and a resident of this State, who has paid either a State or county tax within two years, and any provision in this act contrary to this right is clearly unconstitutional, and is absolutely void.

The Constitution having declared that the citizen shall pay within two years a State or county tax, it is perfectly clear that no act of Assembly can deprive the citizen of the right to pay either a State or county tax. And it is the duty of the Receiver of Taxes and his deputies to receive and receipt for either a State or county tax, notwithstanding any provision contained in the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1866, and any of the provisions of said act which interfere with the constitutional right of the citizen to pay the State or county tax, are absolutely null and void.

The Legislature have, however, declared that tax receipts heretofore given by Aldermen shall not be taken as evidence of the payment of taxes. To this extent, the effect of this enactment is to repeal a clause of section 65 of the act of July 2, 1859, which declares that a tax receipt should be evidence of the payment of the tax in question.

But it does not repeal any other part of that section, and a citizen otherwise qualified to vote, may do so, if his right is challenged upon proof (see section 65 of act of July 2, 1859), either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, by the production of a receipt for taxes paid at any time to the Receiver of Taxes, or his deputies, appointed under and by virtue of the act approved the 14th of April, 1866, and which has been paid either a State or county tax duly assessed within two years.

It is not for the Court to determine the propriety of the provision in question, but only its constitutionality. If it destroyed the right to prove the payment of taxes we should have no doubt of its unconstitutionality. This act does not do so, but simply regulates the method of proof.

PRINTING TICKETS. To the second question propounded, to wit, "shall the city officers be printed with the county tickets?" we answer, no; for although the city officers are named in the act approved March 13, 1866, they are clearly within its spirit. This ticket should therefore be separately printed or written, should declare that a tax receipt should be evidence of the payment of the tax in question.